New-York Daily Times.

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Great Fuss Up in the Ninth Ward K. Council.

A General Time at Rib-Thumping and Nose-Bashing.

CHEESE UP THE KNATY BRIGADE.

SORT OF THE FLOWER OF THE ARMY.

What They Did, and What They Didn't.

In the room where the cognac "Thirteen" and [illegible] and then, of late, the Hot Know-Nothing Council,—in the room, where Council No. —the fierce and once powerful Ninth Ward Council, whose motto the "American principle," once enunciated by the Know-Nothings, was permitted to remain until it grew to be a power in the land,—a power that worked for a time in secret, and thus excited the curiosity of the curious and the wonder of the timid,—in that identical room, last Knatival Council exchanged a shock on Thursday night, from which it is feared by its most devoted friends, it will not recover. The pounding of eyes and noses, and the hammering of fists that took place was in remarkable contrast to the union and harmony that prevailed, during the last election, at which time that Council polled nearly 2,600 votes.

The Ninth Ward Know-Nothing Council was the scene of considerable excitement on Thursday evening last, which resulted in a general fight, and subsequent expulsion of its members by the Council on the Tuesday evening previous, it was decided to institute on the evening of the Nomination, and that it be the first order of business.

Mr. Henry J. Irving then proposed (which proposition was received with applause by the meeting) that if any one present should fall in stepping off [illegible] he should then blackball every candidate presented, inasmuch as it was understood that Mr. Bennett had over forty candidates for initiation who would vote for his nomination. There were present at this caucus about forty persons, the action of which I consider illegal and dangerous to the interests of the "American Party."

ISAAC PAUL.

Sworn before me the 29th day of August, 1856.
J. T. MCCARTEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

ADDITIONAL SHAVINGS.

We, the undersigned, members of Council No. 1, (Ninth Ward,) being present at the Council meeting held on Thursday evening, Aug. 21, 1856, state, that so far as the declared nomination for Assembly is concerned, we believe that unfair means were made use of to secure the nomination of HENRY J. IRVING; and that we do, therefore, enter our solemn protest against the proceedings of the Council in that respect, knowing that our obligations demands fairness from all parties and individuals to make binding the action of the majority:

Thomas Bell, Richard C. Brower, John H. Douglass, Andrew R. Tyson, S. S. Campbell, Oliver P. Garner, Wm. H. Whitney, Frederick R. Goddard, M. D. Hamilton, James E. Babcock, Alex. Hemphill, Albert Smith, C. W. Sykes, Isaac Paul, E. M. Nye, John I. Robinson, Frank Fowler, Isaac W. Edsall, John M. Howard, Cornelius G. Cannon, Montgomery Mase, William Dodd, E. Farrington, Peter Vimiet, M. Brooks, Jesse R. Baker, G. W. Okie, W. J. Okie, F. Okie.

It was decided, however, by the President, that they were out of order, and that the election for the various other offices not as yet filled should be taken up.

Meanwhile there were between 70 and 80 persons outside, waiting to be initiated into the Order, who kept up a continued shouting for FARRINGTON and BENNETT. A motion was made that they go into initiation of new members, but the Irving Party fearing that by so doing they would lose the majority vote, ruled it down, and it was declared that no new members should be accepted until after the election.

The examination of School Commissioners and Constables followed. When the result was being announced, a second attempt was made by the Bennett Party to carry their point.

Here a general row took place. Mr. FARRINGTON who was strongly in favor of Mr. BENNETT, undertook to explain why they desired to have the vote for Assemblyman reconsidered, but he was cried down, and immediately confronted by Mr. JAMES ALLAIR, of the opposite party, who called FARRINGTON a d—d liar and traitor.

This was the signal for a general fight, when over went the benches, chairs, and a rush was made to separate the parties.

The President kept hammering his hammer, crying, "Order, order," and, Gentlemen, this will not do."

But it had no effect, for soon afterwards another battle got at it, and one of them, a little fellow in a red shirt, got his antagonist by the neck, and would no doubt have made him give up the ghost, had he not been rescued by his friends.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY after a short time, succeeded in obtaining the floor, when he stated that it was of but little use for him or his friends to offer or make any objections, as it was very evident that a set thing to ruin them down—no matter how right they may be—and the order of the night, as therefore would most respectfully tender his resignation, declining to be connected no longer with such a Council.

Mr. GREEN hoped Mr. FARRINGTON's resignation would not be accepted. He knew not why the majority should not be ruled account. He did not want it to get abroad, and especially published in the Times, as it would be the intention of the Order if it did.

Mr. FARRINGTON pressing his resignation, and immediately on its being accepted he was followed by about forty others, all of whom left the house in a body, and proceeded to the Ninth Ward head-quarters, where they held a private meeting, appointing

Mr. H. WHITNEY President.

The meeting then elected, which they no doubt consider the proper party, but which they immediately organize themselves into a body, the same to be known as "the only true American Order of the Ninth Ward."

The signing of the roll was next called for, when ninety-nine persons enrolled their names.

A special Committee was then appointed to prepare and draft suitable resolutions, the same to be presented at the next meeting.

On a motion, Hon. SAMUEL BARCOCK was unanimously nominated for Assemblyman from the Ninth Assembly District—after which the meeting adjourned, with nine times-nine cheers for SAMUEL BARCOCK.

The Express and the Syracuse Convention.

LETTER FROM LUTHER CALDWELL.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The *Express* of this morning, under the head of "Pretended Syracuse Call," devotes a few paragraphs to me, and the course I took in the matter referred to in the State Council, convened at Syracuse on the 26th inst.

In the course of a few lines the *Express* utters at least six distinct falsehoods.

1. "The resolutions of Mr. CALDWELL were not even seconded."

2. "No one even seconded his appeal."

3. "He silently and alone withdrew from the Council."

4. "No others went out with him."

5. "There was not even a word of debate on the subject."

6. "He stated with tears in his eyes, that whether he remained in the Council or not, he would support Mr. FILLMORE."

I prefaced my introduction of the resolutions by a statement of their purport and the reasons that impelled me to offer them—that very many of the best men of the American party had left and were constantly leaving our ranks because of our position in apparent support of the Southern efforts to extend Slavery into the Territories; and that if we would escape, not merely defeat, but absolute disgrace, we must assume an attitude of hostility to further aggression; that Slavery extension, and conform our professions to the sentiment of the free North on these subjects. I followed the presentation of the resolutions by more extended remarks in their support on the same general grounds. I was answered at some length by SANDFORD, the President, Attorney-General CUSHING, and Mr. LESLIE, of Oswego. I was appealed to by those and other gentlemen to withdraw the resolutions, because, although they pretended that the Council fully agreed with me in sentiment, it would not do to make such an expression for fear of injuring Mr. FILLMORE in the South—and that if the Council took a vote and rejected the resolutions, it would drive away multitudes of voters in New England, Pennsylvania, and our own State. The resolutions were distinctly seconded, and then on my refusal to withdraw them, and after full discussion, SANFORD put them out of order, on the ground that the State Council had no authority to make any expression on national subjects. I returned him to the precedent of the Binghamton platform, to which he replied, "I adhere to my decision." I appealed; the appeal was seconded, and on a vote the decision of the Chair was sustained. Then I surrendered my commission as Deputy for Rockland County, and made a short address, taking leave of the Council. Many surrounded me and insisted that I should remain and not withdraw, and would finally only consent to my leaving the room temporarily on my promise to return for further discussion. After a short absence I again entered the building in pursuance of such promise, but in the ante room met the Attorney-General who, with many flattering expressions to me personally, and to "Young America," of which he deemed me a representative, besought me to return to and remain in the Council. I replied to his compliments by referring to the evidence he and his associate State officers had given of their appreciation of "Young America," in giving me a tragically subordinate official appointment, and then assuring me, a journeyman mechanic, to pay the steamboat fare of old fogy Silver-Gray Whigs to the recent gathering of that high-minded political body at Albany.

You perceive, therefore, that my resolutions and my appeal were both seconded, and that I did not [illegible] had on the general subject, and then I did [illegible] lantly" withdraw. Neither did I go "alone." Many other persons also withdrew upon the same grounds, whom I had afterward the pleasure of meeting in the North American Council, the actual representative body of the American Party of the State. And it was within my knowledge that a majority of the Council fully sympathized with the sentiments I advanced and the action I adopted, and a final adjournment of the Council was precipitated to the midst of pending business, through sheer terror lest the infection should spread and the body be dissolved by voluntary secession. Had they remained in session another hour, full fifty more would have left there, as very many of them assured me and others in subsequent conversations.

As to stating with tears in my eyes that whether I remained in the Council or not I would support Mr. FILLMORE, I did not in any way or at any time, with or without qualification, pledge or promise any such support. I have come to the conclusion, reluctantly, it is true, but decidedly, that Mr. FILLMORE and his friends were so deeply committed to the interests of Slavery that I could not conscientiously or honorably support him. I made an effort to avoid a positive expression from the Council, but I had no hope of success at any time, knowing as I did, that SANFORD had packed the Council with Silver Greys and Buchanan Hunkers, whomsoever he could find that would stand by the Pro Slavery dictation with which he assumed to rule, in one instance admitting fifteen men from one Council, who assumed to represent Councils in different parts of the State—Councils that repudiate the border-ruffian dictation of the 350,000 Slave owners of the South as emphatically as I do. If the Council had been organized fairly and constituted of the regular delegates who were in attendance, and no others, the resolutions I offered would have been carried, whatever other action that adoption might have led to.

It is true that in reply to one of the Attorney-General's complimentary and affectionate speeches, I was under the influence of and doubtless exhibited considerable feeling—it was a fit occasion for excitement and emotion. Under a strong sense of conscientious duty, I was separating from many friends, with whom I had long acted and enjoyed pleasant relations, and I was oppressed with the grievous reflection that, through the obstinacy of passion and willfulness, they were adhering to a cause which their own judgment and conscience condemned as being equally hopeless and wicked.

LUTHER CALDWELL.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Aug. 29, 1856.

Know-Nothing Demonstration in Knickerbocker Hall—Indorsement of the Nomination of Hon. Geo. Briggs for Congress.

A large meeting was held last night in Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, agreeable to a call addressed to the Americans of the Seventh Congressional District, for the purpose of responding to the nomination of Hon. GEO. BRIGGS for Congress. There was an extensive display of banners, transparencies, and very small boys, who made up in noise what they lacked in size. A band, as a matter of course, regaled the ears of the audience inside, while a solitary tar-barrel smoked gloomily in the street without. The meeting was called to order at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, by Councilman HUNT. Mr. WALDO MUSSELMAN was chosen Chairman, and a list of fifteen Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries was submitted and accepted.

Mr. HUTCHINS, in taking his seat as Chairman, warmly eulogized Mr. BRIGGS, and expressed his unqualified confidence in the certainty of his (Mr. B.'s) election.

A document signed by a Mr. JAS. L. MILLER was then read, certifying that the Convention by which Mr. BRIGGS was nominated was regular in every respect. This announcement elicited great cheers.

Mr. BRIGGS himself then entered the room, and was introduced to the meeting amid [vociferous cheers. He said:

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens:

It is with feelings of pride that this opportunity is afforded me for appearing in person to express to you my gratitude for this demonstration of your confidence in responding to the action of your delegation in Convention, in placing me in nomination for Congress.

The American Party of this District having thus conferred that honor, I accept it, and pledge myself to you, if elected, to carry out as far as in my power the [illegible] every American principle that we are contending for.

I shall be my earnest aim in my legislative labor to encourage the passage of all such laws as will produce the greatest good for the greatest number without sectional preference.

I am in favor of protection of American labor and industry against foreign competition.

While I shall pursue a national course on all legislation pertaining to the general interests and prosperity of the whole country, it shall be my purpose to oppose the passage of any law to increase the power or patronage of the General Government in this city, or any other State.

Also, on appropriations by Congress for the erection of a building suitable for the accommodation of the Custom-House and United States Courts, [illegible] from which I am now excluded.

[illegible] I am taking my seat in Congress, I will [illegible] to the Speaker of the House, that I am [illegible] to the Committee on Indian Affairs. I say from my own observation, while in Washington, that MILLARD FILLMORE was the friend of the poor and oppressed Indian of our country. You are also their friends, and it was my happiness to be on the Committee on Indian affairs where I had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their many characters. In conclusion, permit me to say that I am before you as your nominee for Congress, either for victory or defeat. My victory is your victory, my defeat your defeat. And may we all by our exertions in the contest before us obtain on the 4th of November next a glorious triumph together. (Loud applause.)

A series of resolutions indorsing the nomination of Mr. BRIGGS were then read and unanimously adopted.

In the interval before the presentation of the next speaker, a scuffle occurred at the lower end of the Hall in the vicinity of the door, which was occasionally [illegible] by considerable confusion and excitement. "Put him out," "Let him, let," "A—— him," "Kick him down stairs," were the exclamations that made themselves heard above the din.

One of the reporters, with professional curiosity, leaped upon the table and inquired of a person near him what was wrong. "Ah! don't know—I suppose it's one of them G——d—— Black Republicans," was the reply.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. FRANK GUNNEMAN, of Chenango, who was very severe on the Republicans and Mr. BUCHANAN after the Democratic platform. Republicanism, or niggerism, in other words, had, he said, probably received a blow in the last Council that made it a fixed fact—a fact fixed in death. The STERN, the [illegible] Times, nay even the Hereafter Forces of the New-York press, could not breathe the breath of life into the black and shriveled nostrils of that animal. (Loud laughter and applause.)

The meeting was addressed by several other speakers and finally broke up about 10½ o'clock.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT FORT HAMILTON.

Its Appearance on Governor's Island.

A Relief Society Organized.

LIST OF DEATHS—LIST OF THE SICK—HOW DISEASE SUSSIDES.

The excitement about the yellow fever has pretty much subsided in this county. It was temporarily aroused a few days since by exaggerated statements published of facts that existed eight or ten days before, but the effect of this has nearly passed away. The disease still lingers in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, but there was only one new case yesterday, and we cannot ascertain that there is a single case in any part of Brooklyn, new or old.

Mayor RUSH, yesterday and the day before, visited the infected district, and called personally upon every sick person he could find to ascertain the extent of the disease and their necessities. He found all well provided with nurses, and those he had taken there to render assistance returned with him. One of the ladies who nobly volunteered her services was Mrs. SHIMELL, of Staten Island. This lady rendered efficient aid in Norfolk, Va., while the epidemic was raging there last year.

The residents in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, yesterday, organized the "Fort Hamilton Relief Society."

The objects of the Society, as set forth in resolutions, are: To aid and assist those suffering from yellow fever; to procure, by subscription, such funds as may be required to carry out the above object; to ascertain when and where any such cases of sickness among the poor occur, with a view of their immediate removal to the Hospital, now being established, and in cases where such removal is not practicable, to provide medical advice and the attendance of a nurse if such is necessary; to ascertain the wants of the suffering sick and their families, in the articles of food and raiment; to relieve those who have been sick, and those families who have suffered by death, provided that such persons shall be found entitled to it; to furnish such of the destitute other aid as may be deemed proper, funds to enable them to remove from infected districts.

In carrying out the designs of the Society a building has been secured near the Fort, and was opened as a Hospital yesterday, when three patients were admitted:—two Messrs. GERMAN, father and son, and the colored man taken sick yesterday. A patrol has been established to keep improper persons from landing without a permit, and their efficiency was put to a test, yesterday, when they arrested a physician and several nurses sent from the Marine Hospital to aid the sick. They were, in due time, released. The Society has already collected, by subscription, several thousand dollars, and more can be had on call.

LIST OF THE SICK.

There are now only twenty-one persons sick with the fever. They are as follows:

1—Colored man, referred to above as in Hospital, (new case.)
2—Ann Burns, } in same house.
3—Julia Kennedy, }
4—2 sick at Mr. Bullock's house.
6—A soldier's wife.
10—4 soldiers in Military Hospital.
11—Black Jack, colored man.
12—Servant girl of General Stanton.
13—Maggy Ross.
14—A gardener's wife.
15—Mr. Little.
16—Miss Little.
17—James Knight.
18—Charles Boyle.
19—Servant of Mr. Cummings.
21—Mr. Green and son.

Most of the above cases are convalescent, and all have medical attendance and good nursing.

THE DEAD SINCE JULY 24TH.

We stated the number of deaths in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, up to the 30th inst., in the TIMES of the 31st, to have been thirty-five. Since that time there has been only nine or ten deaths, to cause the renewed excitement. By this it appears the disease has greatly subsided. The names of the dead, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows—the earliest having occurred on the 24th of July:—

William Clark.	Mr. Charles G. Prince.
Mrs. Doyle.	Mr. Prince's servant.
Gen. Stanton.	Mr. Boyle and 2 daughters.
U. S. Soldier.	Mr. Meyers and wife.
U. S. Soldier.	John Lake.
Joseph's wife.	John Pope's son.
Miss Martin.	John V. Burger, two sons
Mrs. Henry.	and two daughters.
Sergeant Henry.	Mr. Lefort Burger, wife,
Chester White.	and one son.
A. Powell.	Mrs. McGrath.
Mrs. Sullivell.	Capt. Pinott's gardener.
Servant girl of J. Bennett.	Mr. Cumming's nurse's girl.
Servant girl of R. Bennett.	Mr. Cumming and wife.
Miss J. Burgen.	Mr. Philip Tully.
Mr. Bullock's gardener.	Mrs. Morris's servant girl.
Mr. Mackey's child.	Mrs. Andrew Smith.
Mr. Prince.	Miss Godell.

Judge BOSWORTH's death has been attributed to yellow fever, but this is a mistake.

Removal of Quarantine—A Card from the Inhabitants.

FORT HAMILTON, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

The final decision now among us has prevented the inhabitants of Yellow Hook and Fort Hamilton from the usual health precautions so as to remove their women and children from the infected district. Those who took a prominent part in the Hospital movement, Chairman WARREN and R. H. CUMMINGS, were, previous, with the Doctor and Committee, to the removal of the sick, determined to prevent the proper officers and convicts from, by their own ignorance, that sickness was at their doors, and in our dwellings. The efforts of these gentlemen above carried out, as well as they could be by the quarantine inhabitants—had the vessels removed from Governor's Island, though not until sickness and death had been spread.

That the statement has been ascertained by either of the following causes is without a shadow of a doubt: The breathing of the infected air, which lodged for a continuous period from the quarantined vessels into our dwellings; from the infected instruments overboard from the quarantined vessels, and washed along our shore, and from the nursing the sick, particularly the first intercourse on the disease which then thought of, and consequently no proper precautions were taken to counteract the infection which, from the native ignorance, was carried on with activity and regular wholesomeness.

To this cause has been contracted from those cases whose removed to other districts, although some of the sick thus removed have died.

This sickness, then, being produced direct from the shipping, demands that measures be at once taken for the removal of the whole Quarantine fort that-onward, where the wind cannot carry the pestilence, nor the tide return to our shores. Removed with plague-emitting matter, or to appreciate proper officer who will not, through ignorance, or worse motives, put vessels on our shores. For if the wind can, by long continuance, blow infected matter upon us, and effect us in a sparsely populated district, how much more than will be the effects if the season which daily revives the vagrancies of Broadway comes indorsed with the disease from shipboard? I care not, a few vessels laid at Quarantine—not a hundred would not embrace their numbers, extending, as they do, from shore to shore. At commerce increases, so does the danger there. We have an awful warning—may we all heed it, and prosper.

The Narrows is among the most beautiful spots about New-York, and the thousands that annually delight in this passage of steaming with flowers—will no outward sign of the desolation and death which reigns within. And if the prospect excites the stranger, how much more those whose homes are there and endeared to them now much more by the association of the departed ones.

We call them upon the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn to take initiatory measures at once, to remove the cause of sickness from our doors, now and for the future.

We would state here, in regard to the different functions owing, that they only did so when convinced time to stop was death, or extending the disease. Many were taken away prostrated in nursing the sick. Indeed, the whole community, from Governor to Gravesend, have proved themselves to be devoted to each other by no common tie; for in every case the neighboring sick have been attended to, even unto death.

SAMUEL BONNELL, Jr.
WILLIAM S. SHANS,
PAUL A. OLIVER.

The following is the official record of the formation of the

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY.

At a meeting held at Mr. SEARS' house, at Fort Hamilton, Mr. RYAN in the Chair, Mr. OLIVER, Secretary, it was unanimously resolved:

That a society called the Fort Hamilton Relief Society, be formed forthwith, to aid and assist those suffering from yellow fever, now prevalent at Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge.

That it shall be the duty of this Society to procure, by subscription, such funds as may be required to carry out the above objects.

That it shall be the duty of each member of this Society to ascertain when and where any cases of sickness amongst the poor occur, with a view of their immediate removal to the Hospital now being established, and in cases where such removal is not practicable, to provide medical advice and the attendance of a nurse if such is necessary.

That it shall be the duty of every member to ascertain the wants of the suffering sick, and their families, in the articles of food and raiment.

That it shall be the duty of this society to relieve those who have been sick and those families who have suffered by death, provided that such persons shall be found entitled to it.

That it shall be the duty of this society to furnish such of the destitute, so far as may be deemed proper, funds to enable them to remove from infected districts.

On an election being held this 28th day of August, 1856, Mr. PAUL A. OLIVER was elected President; PEARSON B. BERRIEN, Secretary; CHARLES H. SEARS, Treasurer.

FRANCIS M. BERRIEN, Secretary.

Yellow Fever at Governor's Island—State of Affairs at the Forts.

Rumors of the prevalence of yellow fever on Governor's Island were current in this city yesterday, and considerable excitement was the consequence, no reason to place before our readers a full account of the basis of such reports. There are at present writing, upwards of five hundred United States troops quartered on the Island, which is in fact as a recruiting depôt. The post, which includes Bedlow's Island with about one hundred more men, is under the command of Major BACKUS.

The main body of these men are quartered comfortably in Fort Columbus, the rest, with the exception of about fifty enlisted to learn music, are stationed in Castle William, at the Western extremity of the Island. The band boys being disposed at the "South Battery," on the southeastern extremity.

Up to the 29th of July last, the health of the garrison, thus composed, has been remarkably good. Since that time several sudden deaths and some considerable sickness, has occurred. Dr. VOLLUM, U. S. A., whose efficient services at Fort Hamilton have already been remarked, and Dr. ABBOTT, U. S. A., furnish us with the facts in relation to such sickness.

It appears that the medical authorities discovering that mattresses and clothing, in considerable quantities, floated ashore after being cast overboard from infected ships, requested and obtained the organization of a police, consisting of forty men, whose duty it was to gather such articles together and burn them. This was done as a preventive, but already the floating matters had spread infection. On the 20th July a camp-child, returning from New-York, visited the South Battery, and returning home, complained of sickness. The symptoms were those of yellow fever, but owing to delay in their disclosure, she grew worse and worse and two days after died. Two days after a man employed in the cook-house, also located on the South Battery, suddenly gave way and died after being in the Hospital a short time. In his case the symptoms appeared to be those of aggravated typhus or typhoid fever. Another man and a woman, employed in the same place, were then seized in the same way, and died, and another also attacked was removed to the Hospital and recovered.

The disease then spread among the music boys, whose quarters were in this location. Several of them were attacked with, unmistakably, the yellow fever.

The disease continued and carried off 10 persons. To this date 24 cases have been under treatment. Four cases were in the family of a man named MOORE; one was a man in the cook-house; one was a man in the employ of Lieut. PRINCE, and one bandsman. All of these have recovered. Four cases were reported on Thursday, and three yesterday. These latter having been sent to the Hospital within a short time of their being attacked are now convalescing. Since Wednesday no deaths have occurred. There are now under treatment 7 cases.

Excepting this more Southern extremity of the island, where it has been noticed that floating beds generally wash up, the other parts of the island remain healthy; it is therefore safe to attribute the spread of the disease to this cause. As many as eight and ten of these mattresses are daily washed up and burned by the police. The whole locality has been thoroughly whitewashed and cleansed.

The majority of the officers attached to the station have served in the Southern districts, and being well used to the observances of Yellow-Fever infection, exhibit no alarm. Their families still remain at their quarters and their children roam about the grounds at will, without the manifestation of any fear. Drs. VOLLUM and WOOD, who have the medical department in charge, are well experienced in the treatment of this disease. The former having served in the South, the latter in the West Indies. So far, when the cases have been immediately reported, they have invariably yielded to treatment. One of those at present in the Hospital only had the symptoms of vomiting, and he had been greatly relieved by the time our reporter left. The disease is evidently abating. Orderly-Sergeant O'LEARY died suddenly in Fort Columbus on Wednesday night, but his disease, was ascertained to be congestion of the lungs. He had been on the evening dress parade, and died with his feet still on.

The ship *Stockton* which brought soldiers from Florida, of whom 57 were on the sick list, discharged at Bedlow's Island. The men came down with chronic dysentery, and are now recovering. Yellow fever has never made its appearance on this Island.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

NO YELLOW FEVER.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning; Present, Mayor HALL presiding, and Aldermen GARDNER, WALSH and SHAW.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of communications were reported by the Health Wardens, and the usual order for abatement made.

Health Warden WARE stated that he had examined Fourteenth Street on Fifteenth Ward,—where it was reported fourteen cases of yellow fever existed, and there was no evidence of any kind.

A petition was presented to land cargo of Rag Sheets, from Red Rock, consisting of fustic, at the Atlantic dock. The Mayor brought in the report, same was discussed.

Application was made for a continuance of order Relative and Gathering, from Barcelona, arrived in July last. The owners wish to proceed to Boston. He stated a cargo of tallow and cotton was shipped for Boston to the authorities of that place. Referred to Health Warden WARE.

The Health Officer, Dr. WARDNER, stated that no case of contagious or infectious disease had been reported to him during the preceding twenty-four hours.

Health of Jersey City.

At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City evening, an ordinance was passed declaring nuisance and requiring their abatement.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Board of Health Commissioners.

The cases of a large number of vessels at Quarantine were placed before the Board of the Health Officer, for their action at the meeting yesterday and upon disposal of the vessel, amongst others which the following interesting correspondence was presented in relation to yellow fever in Westchester County:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856.
To the Honorable the Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. BEARD, of Harlem, [illegible] Bank at Port Morris, Stony Point, Westchester County, two men have died of yellow fever within a few days past, and to have been caused by vessels being allowed to land [illegible] purposes of [illegible] at that place. I am instructed by his Honor, the Mayor, to inquire into the matter, and to request you will [illegible] in the mode of the communications that you may receive [illegible] and, if possible, prevent the evil. Respectfully,

GEORGE F. CONCKLIN, Complaint Clerk.

The Board of Commissioners referred the matter to the City Inspector, to have Health Wardens inquire into the case.

The following communication was received in answer:

To the Commissioners of Health: Gentlemen: Mr. BEARD, residing at Harlem, having made a statement that two deaths had occurred at Port Morris, Stony Point, Westchester County, from yellow fever, introduced by vessels discharging quarantine, I was detailed Mr. GRAHAM to inquire into the facts, and respectfully present the result of the investigation. Mr. GRAHAM having an acquaintance with many persons residing at the above mentioned place, he has every facility for ascertaining correctly, and I believe it to be correctly stated.

A certificate from Dr. RAMMERS, of Morrisania, in relation to the death of Mr. GRAHAM, is also presented.

Respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1856.

AUG. 28, 1856.

Geo. W. MORTON, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: Having visited Port Morris, yesterday, as directed, I have obtained the following particulars:

There have been three deaths, two adults and one child. All the parties have been sick some two weeks previous to their demise. One of the deceased being a fireman [illegible] Office and a resident of Port Morris, where he died of bilious remittent fever, which you will see by his report inclosed. As regards the arrival of foreign vessels at this place, there has been only two, (three South schooners loaded with plaster [illegible] also, some eight or ten sloops and schooners, loaded with lumber, from the State of Maine. These have, also, been several loads of log and dyewood shipped from the City of New-York, in sloops which have arrived here. The persons who have died are a Mr. GRAHAM and a Mr. HAMMILL and child. Mr. GRAHAM was a Hartford people.

It is rumored here that Mr. GRAHAM had visited a sloop from Port Morris to New Utrecht some weeks ago.

Mr. HAMMILL was the overseer of the log and dyewood mills. He attended Mr. GRAHAM during his illness, and was taken sick shortly after with the same disease.

At rear on I can learn, there is no sickness at present at Port Morris. The village is situated on low and swampy ground. Several of the factories here are built on spiled ground. There are quite a number of stagnant water lots in the heart of the village. The whole number of inhabitants consists of about 150 adults and children.

I also called on Dr. MANDIN, at West Farms, but was unable to see him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD L. GILBERT,
Health Warden, Second Ward.

To the Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I attended Mr. GRAHAM, at Port Morris, during the last of his sickness, and consider it a case of bilious remitting fever, and I also saw the boy in the same house, who died about a week after, of the same disease. The last case was attended by Dr. MANDIN, but we have every reason to believe that he died from the same disease, as the location of the place is favorable to produce that class of diseases.

(Signed) JAMES BATHGATE, M. D., Morrisania.
Aug. 27, 1856.

On motion, the correspondence was ordered on file.

TRIED AT QUARANTINE.—JAMES O. HEAD, who was arrested on Tuesday last, for inducing the cook of the bark Isabella to sell him several hams of coffee, knowing them to be stolen from the brig a few days since, was this morning sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Message from the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 29, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have received from the Clerk of the Commissioners of Health, of which you are President, a copy of a preamble and resolutions passed on the 27th inst., in which I am requested to give orders to the Police Department to enter at all hours which may be found in this City, unless express permission be in the possession of the persons so landing, signed by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, &c.

I cannot consent to give such direction to the Police, for the reasons that I doubt the legality of such an assumption of authority, which, if not sustained by the Courts, would lay me liable to personal damages, and even of legal. I doubt the necessity or the justice of such interfering, at this time, with the free transit through New-York of so important an article of commerce as hides. And with all due respect for the Commissioners of Health, I will avail myself of this opportunity to suggest that the severe exactions of the Commissioners in enforcing an extraordinary a quarantine restriction and exclusion may be speedily relaxed.

I am satisfied that the necessity for it no longer exists, and that the extreme burdens and expenses which have been put upon our merchants by the action of the Commissioners this Summer, no doubt from correct motives, may be with safety no longer continued.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ISAAC O. BARNES, Esq., President Board of Commissioners of Health.

Arrival of Another Batch of San Francisco Vagabonds—Robbery on Board the Steamship Illinois.

We learn from a passenger that on Tuesday morning, Aug. 26, Mrs. HARRIMAN, a passenger in the second cabin, came up, crying that her purse containing about $600 in gold, had been stolen while she was at breakfast. Suspicion fell upon an Irishman named WHITE, whose wife was in the same cabin with Mrs. HARRIMAN. He was put in irons, and after search the money was discovered, part of it on WHITE's person, and the balance in the fore castle, in a wallet belonging to WHITE, who had passed it to an accomplice named BURKE, a forward passenger. What made the theft especially cruel is the fact that Mrs. H. is alone, with four young children, her husband having been accidentally left at San Francisco, and this was all the money she has for her support. During her sickness on the Illinois WHITE's wife kindly took care of her, and through her means, it is supposed her husband discovered that she had money.

WHITE and BURKE are both exiles from San Francisco, banished by the Vigilance Committee for good cause; perhaps if this event had not occurred, they might have found sympathizers in New York who would have made them martyrs, and perilled to their party and integrity. Their own conduct, however, proves that in their case no less, the Committee made no mistake. Some of the passengers were strongly tempted to attend forthwith to the punishment of these villains, but as they were at least in a land of law and order, where justice is said to be swift and sure in its pursuit of offenders, they were induced to let the law take its course. It is to be hoped that the United States Attorney, to whose tender mercies they are to be committed, as they are both now in irons on board, will attend to their conviction.

The French police cannot be accused to disorder. Recently Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LOVE, the first officer and Mr. BROWN, baggage master, by prompt energy and skill the money was found and discovered, and the guilty rascals punished.

In addition to WHITE and BURKE, there is another of the same party, who left on the Illinois.

CALIFORNIA.

Case of Judge Terry.—The Murder of Mr. Andrew Randall.—Trial and Execution of Hetherington and Brace.—Judge Terry's speech and Bennet's account of the Shooting.—Removal of Judge Terry's name.—The Vigilance Committee about to disband.—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

At the date of my last, the case of Judge TERRY was considered the most important one under consideration of the Vigilance Committee, although several prisoners of lesser note than the Judge were held in Fort Vigilance. One of these, Pat. LANDER BRACE, it was generally supposed, would be executed for a double murder committed some two or three years since. GREEN was in prison until he should produce the Pueblo titles, wrongfully held by him. McGOWAN had not been caught, and the chances of his capture were daily becoming less. Matters about Fort Vigilance had assumed rather an inactive appearance, and many thought the work would wind up the main business of the Committee, and that then they would lay down their arms.

U. S. VESSELS MAKING WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

On the 23d considerable excitement was caused by a report, which proved to be true, that the U. S. vessels of war at Benicia and Mare Island were making active preparations of a warlike nature. The *Warren*, which has been lying several years at Benicia, was put in complete fighting order, as well as the *Decatur*, *John Adams*, and *James Cooper*. Their men were kept up all night, getting the ships in order and charging their guns with ball and grape. It was known a project was on foot to induce the U. S. District Court to issue a writ for Judge TERRY, as a witness in the DURRANT "piracy" case, and to then place him on board the *John Adams* for protection; and it was generally supposed all these preparations were making in anticipation of resistance to this project on the part of the Committee. The next day, however, when it was known a district writ and marshals was kept up by boats of the fleet at the mouth of Napa Creek, it began to be rumored that some one had been trying to "sell" Uncle SAM's gallant officers by the story of an attack or surprise by the Vigilance forces upon the forts, vessels of war, and government property. So many stories and rumors filled the air, that the Committee deemed it best to inquire as to the extent of all these big naval preparations; and the whole thing was finally traced to Colonel WOLCOTT E. HOWARD, the Bosom friend of Governor and Commissioner-in-Chief of the "Law-and-Order" forces, who so ingeniously laid down their arms at the siege of the committee some six weeks since. HOWARD and Judge TERRY, the latter in command on this station before that he had all his forces were to be swallowed up immediately by CHARLEY DOANE, the commander of the People's troops! CHARLEY'S appearance put the Committee wonks, under so considerable, at once our good old uncle, quieted the nerves of Commodore PAULDING, and so the old salts have been calm into dock again and the Commodore smokes his pipe in peace.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Just as the excitement about the U. S. vessels was wearing off, the last Thursday's steamer came into port, bringing news of another murder, one of the first subjects for the Vigilance Committee to work upon, after their organization a few weeks previously. It was known that Judge TERRY, Dr. BENJAMIN and others, had been in the habit of visiting the gambling saloons, and that Judge TERRY had, on several occasions, been heard to express himself in the most violent manner against the Vigilance Committee. Judge TERRY was also known to be a man of violent passions, and it was generally supposed that he would be the first subject for the Committee to work upon, and that he would be arrested on the charge of murder. Judge TERRY, however, was not arrested, but on the night of the 24th inst., he was shot dead in the street by a man named HETHERINGTON, who was also killed on the spot by a shot from a bystander named BRACE. The circumstances of the case, as far as I can learn, are as follows:

Judge TERRY, Dr. BENJAMIN, and a Mr. ANDREW RANDALL, were in a saloon, when a dispute arose between Judge TERRY and Mr. RANDALL, in which the latter struck the former. Judge TERRY drew a bowie knife, and was about to stab Mr. RANDALL, when Dr. BENJAMIN caught his arm, and prevented him from doing so. Mr. RANDALL then left the saloon, and Judge TERRY followed him into the street, and stabbed him in the back. Mr. RANDALL fell, and Judge TERRY was about to repeat the blow, when HETHERINGTON drew a pistol and shot him dead. BRACE then shot HETHERINGTON dead, and was himself shot dead by a bystander. Judge TERRY was arrested, and lodged in jail. Mr. RANDALL died in a few hours after the affray. Judge TERRY's own account of the affair, as published in the Sacramento Bee, is as follows:

Mr. RANDALL, Dr. BENJAMIN, and myself were in a saloon, when RANDALL struck me. I drew my knife, and was about to stab him, when BENJAMIN caught my arm, and prevented me. RANDALL then left the saloon, and I followed him into the street, and stabbed him in the back. He fell, and I was about to repeat the blow, when HETHERINGTON drew a pistol and shot him dead. BRACE then shot HETHERINGTON dead, and was himself shot dead by a bystander. I was then arrested, and lodged in jail.

Mr. RANDALL died in a few hours after the affray. Judge TERRY, Dr. BENJAMIN and others, had been in the habit of visiting the gambling saloons, and it was generally supposed that Judge TERRY would be the first subject for the Committee to work upon, and that he would be arrested on the charge of murder. Judge TERRY, however

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

The New Haven Colonial Hall.

Inauguration Ceremonies Concluded.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Last Meeting August 12, 1857.

A PARTING LOOK.

The New-York Daily Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship Arabia, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock this day. The European mails will close at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ No progress was made yesterday in Congress toward the passage of the Army bill—the Senate again voting to adhere to their previous action on the Kansas proviso. Mr. HOUSTON presented a memorial from the Legislature of Texas, in behalf of Judge TERRY, now held in custody by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, praying the Government or Congress to interfere in his behalf. He stated that Judge TERRY, while in Texas, had borne a high character as an honorable man, and was considered an ornament to the community. Mr. BROWN followed in Judge TERRY's favor. Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, also spoke in his behalf, and was followed by Mr. WELLER, who proceeded to denounce the Vigilance Committee as a political organization, and hinted vaguely at an intention to separate California from the Federal Union. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Consideration of Mr. CRITTENDEN's bill to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska Act was then resumed, and Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, spoke on the general subject of Kansas affairs. Mr. HUNTER moved to lay the bill on the table, but the vote was declared until to-day. Nothing was effected in the House.

The News by the Illinois.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, with the California mails of the 20th inst. and $1,440,000 in treasure, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning. At the time the steamer on the Pacific side left San Francisco the Vigilance Committee was still in power, but it was rumored, that as a military organization, it would shortly disband. Our correspondent writes that though Judge TERRY had not been released, no depredations prohibited that he had been subjected to. Two more culprits have been executed by the Committee; one, Joseph HETHERINGTON, for the murder of Doctor RANDOLPH, a brief account of the afternoon of the 24th of July, the other a young desperado named BEACH. Full details of these executions will be found in this morning's paper. BEACH, one of the men banished to the Sandwich Islands under penalty of death, had returned, but inasmuch as his sentence had not been read to him before his departure, the Committee allowed him to leave again. There have been disturbances in the South at Los Angeles. On the 24th of July a Mexican was shot by the deputy sheriff, and the natives, rising en masse, threatened to sack the city. The Mayor was killed by the insurgents, and a Committee of Vigilance was formed to aid the authorities. Peace had been restored according to latest advices. The total loss occasioned by the fire at Nevada, particulars of which were received by the previous arrival, has been estimated at $1,500,000. In politics there is nothing very new. FREMONT and the Railroad are going ahead, and in California will dictate all nominations. The Republicans are working with great energy and zeal. Crops throughout the State are good; trade is improving, and accounts from the mines are most encouraging.

From Oregon we have scarcely any intelligence to report. The Indian war at the north seems, for the time at least, to have died out.

From the Sandwich Islands we have accounts of the marriage of King KAMEHAMEHA to Miss Emma ROOKE. The interesting event took place on the 19th of June, and the Honolulu papers are filled with descriptions of the *fêtes* and festivities that attended the royal wedding.

Important intelligence is received from New-Granada. The Government at Bogota has ordered that all foreign mails crossing the Isthmus shall, on their arrival at either side, be given up to the Postmaster of Aspinwall or Panama, as the case may be, for the purpose of collecting the tax. This arrangement places the United States mails beyond the control of the mail agents of our Government during their transit, and it will doubtless be resisted as an unjust condition and in opposition to treaty stipulations. The Panama *Star and Herald* learns that the Commander of the U. S. Sloop-of-war St. Mary's, and the U. S. resident mail agent of the United States have been instructed by the American Minister at Bogota to resist any attempt on the part of the New-Granadian Government to the possession of the mails crossing the Isthmus, or to enforce the tax.

Our Panama correspondent, whose letter is published in this morning's issue, enters largely into the question, and gives every information on the subject. The rebellionary news from the Interior will also be found interesting.

By this arrival we have later intelligence from the South Pacific States. In Chili the existing President of the Republic had been quietly reelected, and in Ecuador, Gen. ROBLES was chosen President by a large majority. Peru was tranquil.

We learn by way of Panama that a revolution against the Government had been attempted in Costa Rica. It was however promptly suppressed. Twelve of the insurgents were banished.

Mr. Everett's Oration.

We published on Friday in yesterday's TIMES one of those splendid passages of oratory which, in the days of Greece and Rome, and which ever since the Augustan Era, have been regarded as the highest of the Arts. Those who read it with care will find in it the most obvious and excellent characteristics of the whole oration; an immense variety of facts arranged with exquisite skill and presented with a compactness which at first seems incompatible with elegance, but is found upon closer study to form the body and perfection of it; and passages of description and imagination which, for splendor of thought and diction, have seldom been excelled in the English language. Thus read, it will be deemed worthy of a high place among the masterpieces of oratory, both of ancient and of modern schools. But those who heard it will cherish the remembrance of it as among the pleasantest meditations of their lives. Mr. EVERETT had a magnificent audience—not less than four thousand people, men of science, of society, of public life, and of business—the most accomplished ladies of our country—gathered in an immense tent, the roof of which swayed gracefully to the breeze and added to the picturesqueness of the scene. Suffering from a cold which seriously affected his voice, and somewhat impaired the energy and vigor of his bearing, he spoke for an hour and fifty-five minutes,—without once referring to his manuscript, which lay upon a table beside him,—and without relaxing for an instant his firm hold upon the interest and the attention of the vast assembly. His voice, though not powerful, is strong, mellow, and musical;—his manner is the perfection of courtesy and graceful dignity;—his gesticulation, though free, is not violent, and seems occasionally somewhat monotonous;—and his whole delivery, while it does not lack impressiveness, is marked rather by exquisite culture and polish, than by the outburst of passion and feeling which marks the highest achievements of oratorical power. He has nothing of that electric and contagious vehemence of manner and of gesture which makes BURUS CHOATE at once the wonder and the enchanter of the age:—he does not touch those deeper, finer sources of emotion where CHOATE *is most at home*;—*nor is his indebtedness* to the classics, for the inimitable graces of expression which kindred minds can catch from their study, so apparent and so constant. But his style is much clearer and his sentences less involved;—and if his oratory is less marked and powerful, it presents fewer characteristics to which either a very cultivated or a very common audience would take exception. The two are unquestionably the greatest of living American Orators,—and such a distinction makes it the more needless, as well as the more difficult, to institute comparisons between them. Mr. EVERETT has undoubtedly made Oratory the study and the ambition of his life. Though among the most complete and various scholars of the country, his studies seem all to have been made tributary to this great accomplishment. He has not sought distinction through authorship, in public life, or in any other of the many walks for which his acquirements and abilities preeminently fit him,—but has aimed evidently and strenuously at the ability to make great orations,—to pronounce addresses which should not only move the minds and the hearts of the men to whom they might be spoken, but which should take their place among the permanent and priceless treasures of this great art. Since his first marked essay in this department, his Phi Beta Kappa Oration at Cambridge in 1824, when he was but thirty years of age, his life has been marked by a constant succession of oratorical triumphs. His addresses upon literary occasions,—upon topics connected with letters, science and art,—upon festal ceremonies and commemorations of every kind, are more numerous, more eloquent and more scholarly than those of any other American. His discourse upon WASHINGTON, though it is yet unpublished, is probably, as tens of thousands throughout the land who have heard it can testify, one of the most perfect specimens of the class of productions to which it belongs, to be found in the whole range of literature. His latest address, upon the Utilities of Astronomy, has merit equally transcendant, though of a different kind. It cannot fail to give a very decided impulse to the cause it was designed to serve.

One of the most remarkable of Mr. EVERETT's faculties is the extraordinary tenacity of his memory, by which he repeats *memoriter* a discourse two hours in length, without reference to his notes, and without a single deviation from the exact phrase of his manuscript, even in the minutest details of dates, dimensions and other figures. This close general adherence to the written text does not prevent him from occasional reference to something that may have arisen on the spur of the moment,—to some remark of other speakers, to some new incident, or to some fresh illustration that the passing event may bring before his mind. Such deviations, however, are exceedingly rare and easily detected. His habit is always carefully to prepare what he has to say, both in matter and in form, and then commit it perfectly to memory. This, indeed, is a Boston habit,—perhaps only because Boston has thus far been the only school of cultivated and classic oratory in this country. It has been the habit of all great orators in every age; and, although it is sometimes disparaged by men envious of an excellence they can never reach, it must continue to be essential to whatever is great and of permanent value in this as in every other department of art. No greater or more injurious error was ever inculcated upon young minds, than this,—that the great orators living and dead spoke from the impulse of the moment those words which command the admiration of all ages.

Mr. EVERETT is now sixty-two years of age, retired wholly from public life, somewhat broken in health and constitutional strength, but still vigorous, and devoted to those studies which have been at once the labor and the solace of his life. He has filled various stations of honor and responsibility with ability and success. While his temperament is not fitted for the rough encounters and the bold adventures of public life,—if public life as yet exists in this country,—his speeches in the Senate were eminently worthy of the place, and his diplomatic papers are confessedly among the ablest and the choicest portions of that department of our history. Free from personal or political vindictiveness, the remainder of his life will undoubtedly be spent in those delightful pursuits which solace age, dignify the character and present the highest sources of pleasure to minds capable of their enjoyment.

The California Vigilance Committee in the U. S. Senate.

There was a discussion in the Senate yesterday on the subject of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, growing out of the presentation of a memorial by General HOUSTON, from the Legislature of Texas, praying for the interference of Government in behalf of Judge TERRY who was, at the last advices, in the hands of the Committee. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. WELLER stated that he did not believe that the Committee would disband before the Presidential election, and, as there would be no Legislature next month for the Governor to convene, an opportunity would offer for the constitutional interference of the President to release the State from the hands of the Committee. Mr. WELLER is opposed to the action of the Committee, and says it is a political organization. By the arrival of the *Illinois*, yesterday, we have full particulars of the last acts of this anomalous tribunal, of the execution of two more demoniac ruffians in San Francisco, and the deportation of several more outlaws, whose crimes had hitherto gone unwhipt of justice. The existence of the Committee is an outrage upon law and order, its usurpations are clearly treasonable, and its acts are in violation of the Constitution of the State, its members are themselves legally guilty of the very offences which they have punished in others; but, to deny them the right to act as they have done, is simply to deny the right of revolution, and the *privilege of a people to protect themselves from* murderers and robbers. At this distance from the scene of action, it is difficult to form a just judgment in the matter. The existence of the Committee is, in fact, the best justification of it. If the people did not themselves sanction its acts, the Committee could not maintain itself; but we have not been able to discover that any popular disapprobation has been expressed towards it, and the victims of its terrible power have been the most depraved wretches that ever cursed a community by their presence. The civil power of the State had become either so corrupt or so imbecile, that the murderers and ruffians who were preying upon the community, rendering life and property insecure, and inflicting a deadly stab upon the reputation of the State, could not be brought to punishment, and nothing was left for the honest and industrious part of the people but to take the law into their own hands, or to abandon their homes and property, and seek a refuge where the civil authorities had the power, or the will, to protect them. They chose the former course, and, if they have not committed some errors, then they will be an exception to every human organization that has ever existed. But, so far as the accounts we have received can be relied on, they have been singularly free from excesses in the punishments they have adjudged to their victims; and, so far as the published accounts go, their acts have all been directed by a laudable desire to preserve the public peace and to inspire the disreputable characters with which the State abounds with a wholesome dread of their power.

The danger of the Committee now, is in disbanding, for the moment they resign their power into the hands of the regularly constituted authorities of the State, not only will each member of the Committee be liable to arrest and punishment, but the old order of things will return, and the reaction of popular feeling may produce a worse state of society than that which they attempted to reform; and then will be the time to judge whether the Committee of Vigilance was a proper measure or not. For our own part we fear it will prove not to have been.

The Baker Case.

The place of trial of the indictments against the parties charged with the Poole homicide has been removed into the County of Orange, and the third trial will come off in Newburg in November, which is the earliest month for Circuit Court since June, when the argument was heard. It is the *place of trial*, which has been changed, and not, as is erroneously stated by some of our cotemporaries, the *venue* of the criminal action. The venue of the action still continues in this County—New-York will pay the expenses and execute the judgment, should one be obtained—but an Orange County Sheriff summons the panel and the talesmen of jurors—an Orange County judge and jury try the questions of law and of fact.

Two years and a half have elapsed since the tragedy which instituted the legal proceedings—a long enough period surely for all prejudice and bias to expire in, and especially so in another county. The delays have not been without their marked moral and striking incidents. Some of the resorts of the Poole party have been broken up, together with some of the haunts of the adversaries; the hotel from which the attacking parties were alleged to come, has been pursued with constant ill luck, and last week was foreclosed at auction. The scene of the homicide became the locality of a bankruptcy, and after some months of desertion has been turned into a mourning store, which, on such a spot, appropriately thrives;—a high official, who interested himself in the case, has lost his honors; a Judge, who heard preliminary arguments in the case, and a counsel for the State, of distinguished ability have died, together with some of the witnesses! The capture of BAKER, and the pertinacity with which the State of New-York has pursued the case, show that the arm of the law is long and unwearying, however sluggishly it may sometimes strike.

The Yellow Fever in our Vicinity.

Further alarm was created yesterday by a report of the yellow fever having manifested itself among the troops on Governor's Island, but an investigation of the facts of the case shows that the disease was confined to a very limited location even there, and that it must have been communicated in the same manner in which it was introduced upon the opposite shore on Long Island, by bedding or some other infected clothing which had been cast overboard from ships in Quarantine, being washed upon the beach by the tide. The disease had been subdued on the Island, and no new cases of it have been reported at Fort Hamilton, or in any other of the infected districts. Some of the reports which have been published respecting the condition of the sick at the Narrows have been greatly exaggerated, and it does not appear that there have been any cases of suffering from neglect. The City remains perfectly healthy, and the season is so far advanced, and the weather is so cool, that no apprehensions of the spread of the disease need exist.

Quite Unnecessary.

The London *Times* says, in reference to the absurd suggestion in one of our journals, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been sending over money to help the Republican cause:

"It is only due to Col. FREMONT, then, to point out the extravagant absurdity of this senseless rumor, and to assure whoever in the United States is credulous enough to believe such a story, that we never have meddled, and never shall meddle, in their elections."

Our cotemporary across the Atlantic puts itself to unnecessary trouble in contradicting such an absurd story; though one of the Buchanan papers paid its readers the compliment of believing them ignorant enough to credit such a story, yet we don't believe that, even among the Administration Party, there is a single person so lacking brains as to believe such trumpery.

The Lanes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Are there *two* General or Colonel LANES? And if so, did the same man preside at the Republican Convention and honor with his presence the birthday festivities of BROOKS, from South Carolina? Is the leader of the Free State men in Kansas identical with one who acted as the "friend" of Colonel BROOKS, in his withdrawal from the Burlingame affair? REPUBLICAN.

There are *three* LANES, and each of them very unlike either of the others. The first is Colonel JAMES H. LANE, the leader of the Free-State men in KANSAS. The second is General LANE, delegate in Congress from the Territory of Oregon,—who was the "friend" of Colonel BROOKS in his affair with Mr. BURLINGAME. Both these were formerly Democrats. The third is HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana, an old Henry Clay Whig, and one of the ablest stump speakers in the West. It was he who presided over the Republican Convention of Philadelphia.

A Fillmore Freckle.

Mr. BATES, of St. Louis, one of Mr. FILLMORE's Old Line Whig friends, is reported to have made a speech in favor of that gentleman, in which he compares FILLMORE's dark intermixture to a freckle on the face of an otherwise unblemished young woman in the matrimonial market.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—3 Hanover-st. and 121 Broadway.
Home Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Judge Terry, of California, in the Senate.

The Prospect in the House—Return of Absentees—Mr. Weller against the Vigilance Committee—A Contest of Physical Endurance, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

The arrival of Messrs. PUNTEAR, HALL of Iowa, KNOX and KENNETT, to-day, offsets the Republican majority of four in the House. We must now depend on the Speaker's casting vote.

The Democrats expect READE of North Carolina to-morrow; there is danger, therefore, of a Republican defeat.

Mr. BURLINGAME has been absent without a pair since Mr. HALL's return. He is expected on Monday next.

The Democratic Senators resolved, to-day, in caucus, to continue the session until the House shall have abandoned the Army bill proviso, and to consider no other business.

One, of South Carolina, the Administration leader, submitted a clean Army bill to-day, which was objected to.

The Senate insisted on disagreeing with the House, but have not acted on Mr. CRITTENDEN's reorganizing proposition.

Mr. WELLER, for the first time, in the Senate, took a stand to-day against the California Vigilance Committee. Mr. GWIN is said to favor it.

The Democrats are anxious to leave Washington. Senators WELLER and DOUGLASS are understood to advocate an immediate adjournment.

The Republicans, though apprehensive of the result to-morrow, of the recent Democratic accessions, are punctual in their seats, firm, and in good health.

Many of the Democrats are ailing badly as well as politically, and could not stand the contest of physical endurance which the Senate resolve to make with the House. X.

Return of Members—The Senatorial Caucus and the Army Bill—Disbursements by the Sergeant-at-Arms, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

Messrs. HALL, of Iowa, PUNTEAR and WATSON, members of the House, have returned.

The last-named gentleman is paired off. HAYARD CLARK is paired off with Mr. VALK.

The Rev. Mr. WALDO opened Congress with prayer, at noon to-day, for the first time this session.

The Senatorial caucus this morning again resolved to remain in session in the hope of passing the Army bill.

The disbursements by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, on account of the pay and mileage of members and delegates, amounts, up to this morning, to one million and ninety-seven thousand dollars, or four hundred thousand dollars more than it would have been under the former compensation here.

Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, have both been renominated for Governors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

Mr. BARCLAY moved that the House adjourn on Tuesday next.

Motion negatived by 13 majority.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they adhere to their disagreement on the amendment to the Army bill.

A motion to adjourn on Monday was then voted down.

Mr. ORR asked leave to introduce the Army bill.

Messrs. GROW and others objected.

Motions were then made to adjourn on Monday and on Tuesday, but were disagreed to by Yea and Nay votes.

Mr. HAVEN hoped the House, instead of trifling in this way, would resolve itself into Committee and go to work like men.

Cries of "Agreed" and "Good."

Ineffectual motions were again made to adjourn over, but finally it was agreed to adjourn until to-morrow by two majority. Adjourned.

Governor Geary on parade for Kansas.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Aug. 29.

Governor GEARY, who has been here during the past two days, left at noon for Greensburg, Pa., and Kansas direct.

The American Nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE has written a letter declining the nomination for Governor tendered him by the late Fillmore State Convention.

Destruction of a Sugar Refinery by Fire.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 29.

The Shawmut sugar refinery in West Dedham, with buildings attached, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000. Mostly insured.

The citizens of Burlington, N. J., recently had a picnic, and among the articles of the entertainment was a large berry pie, in the making of which two and a half bushels of berries were used.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LOST CHILD.—By Mrs. Sarah Tytler. 12mo. Cloth. 75 cents.

THE LOST CHILD is a story of the Italian Revolution, and is full of interest. It is published by Harper & Brothers, New-York.

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